REMARKS

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-16 and 18-26 are pending in the application, Claim 17 having previously been canceled, Claims 1, 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, and 25 having been amended as indicated above, to more clearly define the present invention, and new Claim 26 having been added.

Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-9, 11, and 18-25 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,300,947 (Kanevsky). The Examiner asserts that Kanevsky describes each element of applicants' claimed invention. Applicants respectfully disagree for the reasons noted below.

In the interest of reducing the complexity of the issues for the Examiner to consider in this response, the following discussion focuses on amended independent Claims 1, 12, 18, 22, 24 and 25. The patentability of each dependent claim is not necessarily separately addressed in detail. However, applicants' decision not to discuss the differences between the cited art and each dependent claim should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's conclusion that these dependent claims are not patentable over the cited references. Similarly, applicants' decision not to discuss differences between the prior art and every claim element, or every comment made by the Examiner, should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's interpretation and assertions regarding those claims. Indeed, applicants believe that all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish over the references cited. However, a specific traverse of the rejection of each dependent claim is not required, since dependent claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend.

Discussion of Independent Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25

Under section 36 of the present Office Action, the Examiner asserts that the claim language does not explicitly restrict the meaning of "additional content" such that "additional content" excludes "object and links." In addition, under section 39 of the present Office Action, the Examiner asserts that a link can, itself alone, be considered additional content and while the links are a reference to more "content," they are still "content" themselves. Accordingly, applicants have amended independent claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25 to clarify that the additional content does not employ a hyperlink to display the information it conveys. Also, these claims make clear that the additional content is included only when a user is able to directly discern all of the information that

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the additional content and a primary content provide, because of certain conditional requirements, namely that both additional content and the primary content are fully displayed in a single Web page such that it is not necessary to scroll in more than one direction and not necessary to modify either the primary or additional content so as to cause either the primary or additional content to be perceived in less than their entirety. Otherwise, a user would not comprehend the total information. The additional content is not contained in a link, because the information included in the additional content could not be perceived without activating the link and reading material provided on another Web page. Thus, Kanevsky does not teach or suggest all of the elements recited in Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25.

Discussion of Independent Claim 18

With respect to independent Claim 18, the Examiner asserts that Kanevsky discloses applicants' step(a) that recites "automatically detecting properties that identify the browser program" and cites lines 12-19 of Column 2 and lines 5-19 of Column 5. However, it appears that Kanevsky does not identify the browser program but instead only identifies characteristics or parameters associated with the visual display. Specifically, the strategy that is provided by a web page adaptation scheme implemented on a web site server and partly incorporated on a client's computer employs variables that *indicate size of screen and/or window information* associated with the *visual display* from which a call to a web site was initiated (emphasis added -- see Kanevsky, column 2, lines 12-19). "In addition, when the client 100 sends a request message 102 to a server machine, simultaneously with the request message, a client sends a display mode message that includes *several characteristics or parameters* of the *client display* such as display size, character format and size, and a memory address." (Emphasis added, see Kanevsky, column 6, lines 7-27). Clearly, there is no teaching or suggestion in Kanevesky about identifying a browser program being used by the client computer.

Also, the Examiner asserts that Kanevsky discloses applicants' step(b) that recites "*automatically determining* instructions that are compatible with the browser program [referencing Kanevsky, column 5, lines 23-29], to display at least a portion of the additional content without scrolling in more than one direction [referencing Kanevsky, column 7, lines 25-28] and without requiring a modification of the at least the portion of the additional content that results in said at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on a single Web page

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[referencing Kanevsky, column 10, lines 46-51], based on an available display area in the browser window" [referencing Kanevsky, column 9, lines 39-41]. However, it appears that Kanevsky does not determine instructions compatible with a browser program that was automatically determined, but instead retrieves predefined instructions that have previously been stored. Specifically, Kanevsky teaches that "it is to be appreciated that the components of the present invention, are implemented as software modules stored in ROM and/or mass storage device and, as required, loaded into RAM over bus 12 and executed by the central processing unit" (see Kanevsky, column 5, lines 24-29). Thus, Kanevsky at most simply retrieves instructions, but does not teach or suggest that the instructions retrieved are specific to a browser program being used on the client, or that the browser program being used was automatically determined. Unlike applicant's claimed invention, no determination is involved in retrieving these instructions. As a result, Kanevsky does not teach or suggest all of the elements recited in Claim 18.

Discussion of Independent Claim 22

With respect to step(d) of independent Claim 22, the Examiner asserts that Kanevsky discloses a display on which primary content and additional content are rendered in accord with the machine instructions, that the display is controlled by the processor, and that a plurality of functions are implemented by the processor executing the machine instructions. These functions includes the recitation of subparagraph (ii), which provides for selectively displaying both the primary content and the additional content, if the primary content and the additional content are fully displayable without scrolling in more than one direction. In support of his assertion, the Examiner cites column 9, lines 39-41 and column 10, lines 49-51. However, it appears that Kanevsky discloses a web page adaptor server (i.e., a remote server, see FIGURE 1 of Kanevsky) that performs these functions. Specifically, although a client web page browser 112 may be utilized for additional adaptation of web pages at the client machine (Kanevsky, column 16, lines 37-49), the web page adaptor *server* 107 transforms web pages received from a web site, via server 104, to adapt the content of the web pages to the size of the display on the client. Examples of operations that the web page adaptor *server* performs are: stripping objects from a web page if the display size of display 13 is small or adding content of links to a web page if the display size of display 113 is large (see Kanevsky, column 7, lines 25-33). In contrast, applicants claim functions that are performed by a processor on a standalone client system as recited in independent Claim 22 and which does not utilize a remote

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server as Kanevsky does. Thus, Kanevsky does not teach or suggest of the invention recited in Claim 22. Also, applicants have made further amendments to Claim 22, such as indicating that the additional content "does not employ a hyperlink to display the information it conveys." As noted above, Kanevsky uses hyperlinks for providing content.

Discussion of Independent Claim 24

With respect to subparagraph (b)(iv) of independent Claim 24, the Examiner asserts that Kanevsky discloses that the processor in the client device and discloses that the processor carries out a plurality of functions, including determining whether the additional content and the primary content can both be fully displayed in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of at least the portion of the additional content that results in at least the selected portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety, wherein said additional content is not necessarily related to the primary content. However, for the reasons given above with respect to independent Claim 22, it is the web page adaptor server (i.e., a remove server) that performs this step, and NOT a processor on a *client* device, as applicants claim. Thus, Kanevsky does not teach or suggest the invention of Claim 24.

Discussion of Independent Claim 25

With respect to independent Claim 25, the Examiner asserts that Kanevsky discloses a computer-readable medium having a computer-executable component for selectively displaying an additional content in a Web page based on an available display area (column 9, lines 39-41), wherein said component is integral with a browser program in which the Web page is displayed (column2, lines 12-19), said computer-executable component causing a plurality of functions to be carried out when executed by a computer. However, for the reasons noted above, Kanevsky's computer-executable component is the web page adaptor server 107 that is a separate component and is thus not used for executing the web browser 101. The relationship between the client computer and the Web page adaptor server is clearly shown in Figure 1. In addition, other distinctions added to the claim as discussed above also define over Kanevsky. Thus, Kanevsky does not teach or suggest the invention of independent Claim 25.

Accordingly, the rejection of amended independent Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should be withdrawn, based on the reasons given above, since Kanevsky does not teach or suggest all of the elements of the independent claims. Because

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dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend, the rejection of dependent Claims 2-9 and 11, 19-21, and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should also be withdrawn, for at least the same reasons discussed above in regard to the rejection of Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25.

Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,098,096 (Tsirigotis et al., hereinafter "Tsirigotis"). The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Kanevsky in the manner taught by Tsirigotis. However, Claim 10 depends from independent Claim 1, which is patentable for the reasons discussed above. Because a dependent claim inherently includes all of the elements of the independent claim from which the dependent claim ultimately depends, dependent Claim 10 is patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above with regard to independent Claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of dependent Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kanevsky in view of Tsirigotis should be withdrawn.

Discussion of Independent Claim 12

Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,593,943 (MacPhail). Under section 45 of the present Office Action, the Examiner makes the following assertions regarding the claim language of Claim 12. In particular, he notes that the language in step (b) states "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page". He indicates that in step (d) [*sic*], the claim recites "displaying only the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in the available display area...without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety." He then notes that these instances of "the content" can be interpreted as the overall content of a web page such as stated in step(a) "displaying a content of the Web page," and asserts that "the content" differs from "a portion of the content" or a "combination of different portions of the content." He concludes that, if any "portion of the content" is left out based on step(c), the requirement of "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety" cannot be met since part of the overall content is now missing.

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Applicants have redrafted Claim 12 to more clearly define the invention. With regard to step(b) the prepositional phrases of "without requiring scrolling in more than one direction" and "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety" modify the noun "a combination of different portions of the content." Applicants have clarified step(b) to now recite "automatically determining a combination of different portions of available content that can be fully displayed in the single Web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of the different portions of the content that results in the different portions comprising the combination being perceived in less than their entirety on the single Web page."

Likewise, with regard to step(c), the prepositional phrases of "without scrolling in more than one direction" and "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety" modify the noun "portion of the content." Applicants have clarified step(c) to now recite "displaying only the combination of different portions of the content that were automatically determined such that a user may discern all of the information that the combination of different portions of the content provides as fully displayed in the available display area, since the combination of different portions of the content does not employ a hyperlink to display the information it conveys, without requiring scrolling in more than one direction, and without requiring a modification of the combination of different portions of the content that results in the different portions of content comprising the combination being perceived in less than their entirety."

Under section 44 of the present Office Action, the Examiner also asserts that the linking to another portion of content described by Kanevsky only occurs when both the higher priority portion and the lower priority portion cannot together fit a small display screen. Thus, this is a condition where the *display size is not larger* than the webpage as originally designed and the Examiner is rejecting Claim 12 because the Examiner does not interpret applicants' Claim 12 to read on this embodiment. Instead, the Examiner interprets applicant's Claim 12 to read on an embodiment in Kanevsky where the *display size is larger* than the display size needed for displaying the web page.

However, applicants' Claim 12 *does not read* on an embodiment where *the display size is larger* than the display size needed for displaying the web page as originally designed. The preamble of the claim indicates that the device is incapable of displaying all available content. Applicants step(b) of Claim 12 as amended recites "automatically determining a combination of different

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portions of the content that can be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of the combination of different portions of the content that results in the combination of different portions of the content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page.." Note that the claim recites automatically determining a combination of different portions of the *content* only. It does not refer to adding more content than is available, where the display size is larger than the display size needed for displaying the web page as originally designed, but instead refers to the situation where a device is unable to display all of the available content for the web page as designed. Hence, it must be determined which portions of the available content can be displayed and still meet the requirements of Claim 12." Thus, as detailed in the response to the previous Office Action, in the situation where the display size is smaller than the display size needed for displaying the web page as originally designed, Kanevsky does not fully display only the portion of the content, but instead also displays a link to another portion of content. Thus, Kanevsky does not disclose or suggest all of the elements of Claim 12.

Accordingly this claim distinguishes over Kanevsky and the rejection of independent Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kanevsky in view of MacPhail should be withdrawn. Because dependent claims include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend, the rejection of dependent Claims 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kanevsky in view of MacPhail should also be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as the rejection of Claim 12.

New Dependent Claim 26

New dependent Claim 26 incorporates all of the limitations of previously canceled Claim 17. Because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend, dependent Claim 26 is patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above in regard to independent Claim 12.
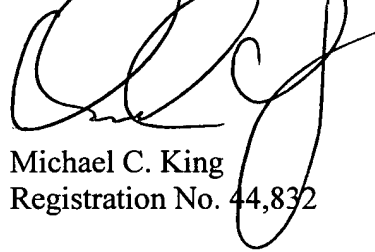
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In view of the amendments and Remarks set forth above, it will be apparent that the claims in this application define a novel and non-obvious invention, and that the application is in condition for allowance and should be passed to issue without further delay. Should any further questions remain, the Examiner is invited to telephone applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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